

Research Article

Prabowo's Anger During 212 Reunion: Appraisal System of CNN Indonesia News Text

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This paper examines attitude in article of CNN News Indonesia online about Prabowo's Anger about 212 reunion movement. The news was analyzed using appraisal system proposed by Martin and White (2005). The appraisal system in this article covered attitude, graduation, and engagement of the news. This research used mixed-method that was the combination of qualitative and quantitative method. The result showed that the attitudes were 47,82% appreciation, 30,43% affect, and 21,74% judgment. The attitudes were dominated with negative appreciation, negative affect, and negative judgment. The graduation system was dominated with force with 100% in which 95,65% attitudinal lexis and 4,35% metaphor. The level of graduation was high. The source of attitude was 78,26% monogloss and 21,74% heterogloss. This research showed that CNN Indonesia news online clearly reports about Prabowo's Anger. The negative attitudes in the appraisal system showed Prabowo's anger and resentment to the media in Indonesia. The graduation levels also showed the level of Prabowo's Anger to the media in Indonesia. CNN Indonesia News quoted some Prabowo's utterances in order to strengthen their news validity.

Keywords: *Appraisal System, Attitude, Graduation, Engagement, 212 reunion movement*

INTRODUCTION

Ahok (Basuki Cahaya Purnama) and the 212 movement cannot merely be separated. The Islamic movement (Islamism) often emerged during the campaign in the Jakarta Governor election in 2017. The governor election was participated by three candidates; Anis Baswedan–Sandiaga Uno, Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono–Sylviana Murni, and Basuki Tjahaya Purnama (Ahok)–Djarot Saiful Hidayat. The first and second couples were Muslim, meanwhile the third couple were non-Muslim and Muslim. The third couple was incumbent candidate in the governor election because Ahok replaced Joko Widodo as the governor.

Since Joko Widodo and Ahok won the governor election, Front Islamic Defenders (FPI) had been opposition and had done some resistance movements (Wilson, 2014). The movements were triggered by Ahok's leadership that was controversial. Ahok is considered to have made a

controversial policy with an uncompromising leadership style and blunt speaking style. Ahok had planned to dissolve FPI, so it made this movement more solid and inflamed. Anti-non-Muslim and anti-Chinese sentiments were then exaggerated through various forums and media. During his working visit to the Thousand Islands on 27 September 2016, Ahok attracted the attention of Muslims by saying "do not want to be deceived using Al-Maidah 51". This speech later became the main trigger for the increasing of anti-non-Muslim and anti-Chinese sentiments and gained control when this sentiment was

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united with the political agenda of the Jakarta Election (Burhani, 2016). At this point, the Islamic defence movement began. The Islamic movements then gathered in the large number by using networks and using social media and "cyber army" by the frame of "desecration of the Qur'an and insults against Mufti and Muslims". In such conditions, "religious opinions and attitudes," known as "fatwas," emerged. The MUI (Indonesian Islam Religious Leader stated) that Ahok had carried out "desecration of the Qur'an and humiliation of Mufti and Muslims". Eventually, the feud between Ahok and Rizieq (the leader of FPI) developed universally as the feud between Ahok and Muslims.

Even, the feud between Chinese-Christian (religious mission) and Muslim developed in many aspects such as communism. The cases triggered Muslim community to participate in the several Islamic defense movements. At this point, Director of National Survey Media Research, Sudarto, said that the 212 group was a trigger for DKI Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan in the 2017 DKI Pilgub victory. This was because the issue of identity politics had begun to emerge. Anies Baswedan (Arab-Muslim) was against Ahok Non-Muslim-China. In line with Sudarto, Sosilo Bambang Yudoyono, Trustee of the Democratic Party, said the same thing when giving debriefing of legislative candidates from the Democratic party.³ Meanwhile, Ahok unfortunately lost the Governor's election and was sentenced because he had committed blasphemy and humiliation of the Koran, Mufti and Muslims (Lim, 2017).

Identity politics later emerged when Prabowo ran for presidential candidate against incumbent candidate, Jokowi. Prabowo was accompanied by Sandiaga Uno while Jokowi was accompanied by KH. Ma'ruf Amin. Prabowo was supported by alumni of Islamic defense, FPI, and supporting parties such as the Gerindra Party, *Partai Keadilan Sosial* (the Social Justice Party), and *Partai Amanat Nasional* (the National Mandate Party), while President Jokowi was supported by *Nahdlatul Ulama* (one of Islamic community in Indonesia) and supporting parties. The identity politics used are opinions about Jokowi who is the enemy of Muslims. Jokowi is the extension of hands of China and foreign. Jokowi is a PKI (Indonesian communist party) child. Jokowi has committed criminalization of Mufti. Jokowi's government is supported by the party that abuse the religion. The party is the PDI Perjuangan party that supports Ahok as a candidate for the Governor of DKI Jakarta in 2017. The use of political identity by supporters of the presidential candidate Prabowo had succeeded in getting the support of the community, particularly the urban Islamic community. However, the peaceful April 17 elections held simultaneously in Indonesia proved that the vote for presidential candidates Prabowo and Sandiaga Uno was only around 44, 50% and far below Jokowi.

Instead of attracting public, this scenario has garnered media attention. Online media such as cybermedia,

Internet media and new media are accessible in the Internet. Reporting cyber media manual as published by the press council defined cyber media as "every media that uses internet and implements journalistic activities, and meet a demand of press law and the standard of press company decided by press council". As for online media, it is known as "third generation" media after printed media (newspapers, magazines, books) and electronic media (radio, television, internet). Its accessibility makes it distinctive from the rest of the media. Besides, it consists of actual information due to its easiness and speed. On top of that, online media journalists have to report news quickly and precisely. In online media, emphasis is on speed rather than accuracy. Thus, media have to be independent in reporting the news. During the 212-peace reunion movement in 2018, both local and international media covered the movement and CNN Indonesia was one of them. CNN Indonesia is one of the international medias that is objective and neutral.

In this research, CNN Indonesia online news reporting Prabowo's anger caused by 212 reunion movement news will be analyzed. The CNN News Indonesia is chosen because it is one of media that is internationally recognized. Besides, CNN Indonesia is one of media that published the news about Prabowo's anger caused by the wrong news about the 212 movement. The theme about Prabowo's anger is also interested to be discussed because he is one of president candidate in the 2019 election in Indonesia. He is facing Joko Widodo as the incumbent candidate. The news about Prabowo is one of viral news in Indonesia because it contains Prabowo's attitudes. Attitudes generally refer to the speaker's or writer's evaluation, feeling and opinion (Ngo & Unsworth, 2015; Yang, 2016; Oteiza, 2017). The attitudes are appropriately analyzed using theory of appraisal (Martin and White, 2005). Martin and White (2005) stated that appraisal system was classified into attitude, graduation, and engagement. The appraisal system negotiates social relationship by telling the readers or listeners about our evaluation of things and people.

Attitude deals with personal feeling about things and people. Attitude can be in the form of words or physical signs. Attitude in the appraisal system can be classified as affect, judgment, and appreciation. Affect is expression of our feeling which can be delivered in the form of positive or negative. Affect is also conveyed implicitly or explicitly. Judgment is our evaluation about people's character. Judgment can be in the positive or negative. Judgment can be delivered impliedly or directly. Appreciation includes our attitudes toward things or events. Appreciation can also be delivered in the positive or negative. Graduation deals with the amplification of the attitudes. Graduation is classified into force and focus (Martin & White, 2005). Moreover, Swear (2015); Noor, Tab & Kamarulzaman (2017); Zappavigna & Martin (2018) proposed that graduation deals with the function of language in amplifying or diminishing attitude and engagement. Meanwhile, engagement deals with the resources of the attitudes.

Researches about appraisal system have many been conducted by other researchers. Appraisal system is also applied in the several areas of discipline. Gallardo in 2010 applied appraisal system in the medical discourse to observe doctor's health and professional practices. In 2015, Thomas used appraisal system to evaluate persuasive text written by year 3 students who got high score in the 2015. In 2015, Starfield applied appraisal system to observe examiner's report o doctoral theses. Starfield observed the language of evaluation given by the examiners. Grundling in 2018 examined the suicide notes using appraisal system. Mckinley in 2018 applied appraisal to integrate it with selves understanding university EFL writing. Swain (2012), Mayo and Taboada (2017), and Li and Xu (2018) applied appraisal system to observe political discourse. Swain applied Economou's appraisal theory to map range of visual resources to make evaluative meaning in cartoons. He used three cartoon to make the illustration of different appraisal configuration resources. Mayo and Taboada applied Martin and White's appraisal system to observe the language of evaluation in the Cosmopolitan Website specifically in its new website CosmoVotes along with reader's comments. The contents of the new website were ranging from political discussion to candidate endorsement. Li and Xu (2018) examined attitude in in Chinese language and other languages translated into Chinese language. They used Chinese-English translation corpus of evaluative epithets in graduation to be analyzed. The results of his research were suggestions in translating graduation epithets. Based on the several previous researches, this research is different because it concerns with the language of evaluation in Indonesian. The object of this research is different from other researchers. The object of this research is the news text in the CNNIndonesia.com about Prabowo's Anger during the 212-reunion movement. This research is aimed to observe the appraisal system in the news text about Prabowo's anger.

Appraisal system is consisted of attitude, engagement, and graduation. Attitude deals with someone's evaluation about things, events, and people. Attitude is classified into effect, judgement, and appreciation (Martin & White, 2005). According to Martin (2000), affect is resources that construe feelings. Attitude can be found in verbs and adjective. Affect is related to people's feeling; such as happy, sad, joy, mourning, satisfied, etc. Judgment is our assessment or evaluation toward people's behavior. According to Martin & White (2005), judgment can be normative principle in terms of social esteem or social sanction. Judgment can be delivered in the positive or negative. Positive judgments can be in the form of social esteem, such as lucky, powerful, brave, heroic, etc; or in the form of social sanction such as honest, good, ethical, truthful, etc. Negative judgment can also be in the form of social esteem, such as: unfortunate, mild, weak, cowardly, etc.; or in the social sanction such as dishonest, bad, immoral, manipulative, etc. Appreciation deals with the evaluation to the things, such as painting, sculpture,

image, event, etc. Appreciation can be delivered in the positive or negative. According to Martin and White (2005) appreciation is related to aesthetic evaluation of thing and their social values. Swain (2012) stated that the valuations of things are context dependent. The appraisal system is simply depicted in the figure 1 below:

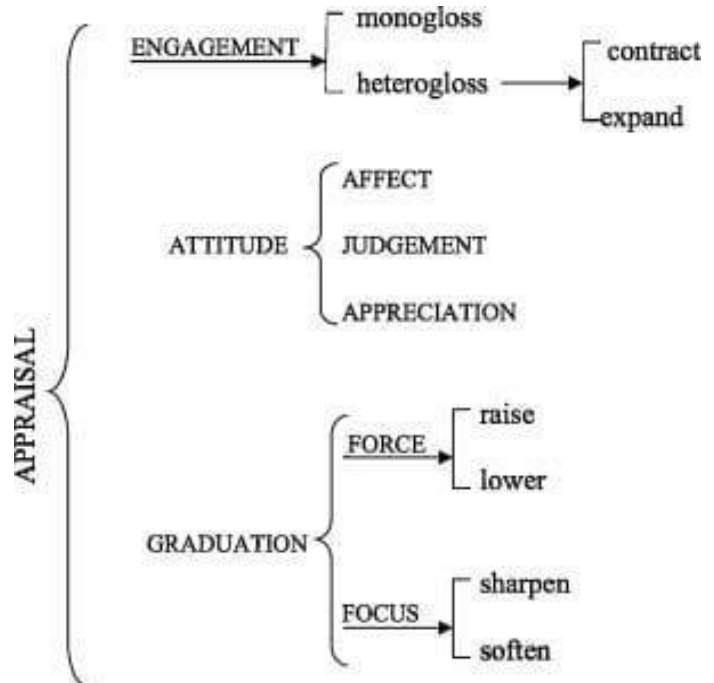


Figure 1: Appraisal System

METHOD

This research uses qualitative method with embeded case study. This study focuses on the news entitled *Prabowo Marah Media Tak Ungkap Jumlah 11 Juta Massa Reuni 212* (Prabowo's Anger to The Media that Do Not Reveal 11 million Participants in the 212-reunion movement) during four months, September to December, 2018. CNN newspaper is chosen because CNN is one of well-known media that is internationally recognized. To describe the phenomenon of appraisal, this study uses a mix-method research. A mix-method is research method that combines quantitative and qualitative method. Qualitative method is used to describe the data; meanwhile quantitative research is used to help the description. Martin and White's (2005) appraisal system is used to classify the attitudes, graduation, and engagement in the text. Observation and note were applied to get the data from the news text. The data are classified into primary and secondary data. The primary data are in the form of lexis or group of word containing attitudes. Secondary data are information from the previous researches and information about the 212-reunion movement from newspapers, magazines, and other news online. The data are analyzed by using Spradley's (1980) procedures analysis that is adapted by Santosa (2017). The steps of analysis are started with domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and finding cultural values.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, appraisal system is used to analyze Evaluative languages in the article "Prabowo Marah Media Tak Ungkap Jumlah 11 Juta Massa Reuni 212". The evaluative languages according to Martin (2005) are classified into attitude, graduation and engagement. The classifications of the evaluative language are as follow:

a. Attitude

The classifications of attitude system in the appraisal system are affect, judgement, and appreciation. The classifications of the attitude in the text news about Prabowo's anger published by CNN Indonesia.com are presented in the following chart (1):

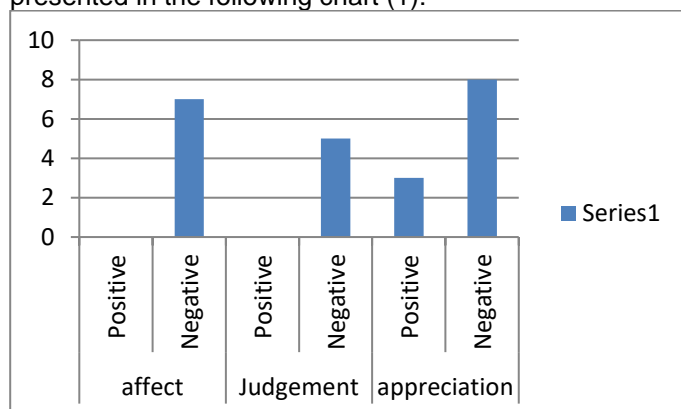


Chart 1: Attitude

Appreciation concerns with the assessment and evaluation to the things, objects, events, etc. In this research, appreciation is the dominant attitude found in the text with 47,83%. There are 8 (34,78%) data that show negative appreciations and 3 (13,04%) data showing the positive appreciation. The data that consist of appreciation can be seen in the following examples:

- 1 *Calon Presiden nomor urut 02 Prabowo Subianto menyampaikan kekesalannya kepada sejumlah media **arus utama** di Indonesia saat dia berpidato di acara puncak hari disabilitas Internasional, Rabu*
The number 2 president candidate Prabowo Subianto conveyed his annoyances to the several **mainstream** media in Indonesia during his speech at the event of International Disabilities Day.
- 2 *Menurut Prabowo, reuni 212 merupakan kejadian **pertama kali di dunia** karena ada jutaan manusia yang mau berkumpul tanpa dibiayai oleh pihak manapun.*
According to Prabowo, The 212 reunion was **the first time in the world** because there were millions of people who wanted to gather without being financed by any party.
- 3 *"Saya katakan, hei media-media yang tidak mau mengatakan ada belasan juta orang atau minimal berapa juta orang di situ, kau sudah **tidak berhak menyangand predikat jurnalis lagi**.*

I say, hey, the media who don't want to say there are tens of millions of people or at least millions of people there, you **have no right** to bear the title of journalist again.

- 4 *"Kau tulis 30 ribu, tidak kau tulis 11 juta. CNN itu yang bilang 30 ribu, bilang pada redakturmu. Itu kan **tidak objektif**. Tidak boleh dong. Kebebasan pers jurnalis itu harus objektif memberi tahu apa adanya," tambah Prabowo dengan nada kesal.*

"You write 30 thousand, do not write 11 millions. CNN said 30 million, tell to your editor. It was **not objective**. It's not allowed, thou. The freedom of journalism must be objective, telling the truth," Prabowo added annoyedly.

The examples of appreciation above consist of negative and positive appreciation. In the first example, the appreciation is addressed to the media in Indonesia by saying "mainstream" media. The writer praises the existences of several media in Indonesia. The writer gives positive appreciation to the media in Indonesia. The second example is used to appreciate the 212-reunion movement. Prabowo is amazed by the massive movement in the 212-reunion movement. Hence, positive appreciation is given to the 212-reunion movement. Meanwhile, the negative appreciations are addressed to the media in Indonesia. One of example negative appreciation is "tidak objektif" (not objective). In this case, Prabowo feels that the media is not objective in reporting the news about 212 reunion movements.

Affect is the classification of attitude that is related to the valuation of someone's emotion. In this research, there are 7(30,43%) affect data. Affect in this research is dominated with negative effect. All affect in the article about the emotion of Prabowo to the journalist of some media in Indonesia. These are some affects in the article:

- 5 Mereka **mengkhianati** tugas sebagai wartawan," kata Prabowo.
"They betrayed their duties as journalists," Prabowo said.
- 6 **Kekesalan** Prabowo pun berlanjut pada sesi wawancara dengan media.
Prabowo's **resentment** continued in the interview session with the media.
- 7 Bahkan secara terang-terangan Prabowo **mengomeli** beberapa jurnalis yang mengajukan pertanyaan padanya.
Prabowo even blatantly **blunted** several journalists who asked him questions.
- 8 "Kau tulis 30 ribu, tidak kau tulis 11 juta. CNN itu yang bilang 30 ribu, bilang pada redakturmu. Itu kan tidak objektif. Tidak boleh dong. Kebebasan pers jurnalis itu harus objektif memberi tahu apa adanya," tambah Prabowo dengan **nada kesal**.
"You write 30 thousand, do not write 11 millions. CNN said 30 million, tell to your editor. It was not objective. It's not allowed, thou. The freedom of journalism must be objective, telling the truth," Prabowo added annoyedly.

The text above shows Prabowo's feelings about the Journalist. In this case, Prabowo believes that the people who come to the 212-reunion movement more than 10 million of people. However, the journalists in the several media just mention 30 thousand people. Hence, Prabowo shows his negative affection to the journalist by saying "mengkhianati" (betrays), "kekesalan" (resentment), "mengomeli" (blunted), and "nada kesal" (annoyedly). Prabowo feels that most of the news in the several media in Indonesia do not reveal the truth about the event of 212 reunion movement. The dominant negative effects in the article show Prabowo distrust, disenchantment, and anger to the journalist of many mainstream media in Indonesia. Prabowo believes that the journalists do not transparent in their report about the 212-reunion movement.

Judgement is addressed to the people. Judgment deals with our evaluation about people. Judgment has two types; social esteem and social sanction. Moreover, judgment can be delivered in positive or negative form. Judgments in the 212-reunion movement by CNN are dominantly addressed to the journalists in the several media in Indonesia. The examples of judgment are presented in the following data:

- 9 Prabowo kemudian menyebut media saat ini **kerap berbohong** dan banyak **memanipulasi** rakyat.
Prabowo, then, states that media today is often lie and manipulate the people.
- 10 Prabowo bahkan meminta masyarakat tak lagi menghormati profesi jurnalis karena menurutnya sudah **tak lagi objektif**.
Prabowo even asked the people to no longer respect the journalist profession because according to him it was no longer objective.
- 11 Mereka hanya **anteknya orang yang ingin hancurkan Republik Indonesia**," katanya.
They are only accomplices of people who want to destroy the Republic of Indonesia, "he said.

Based on the research, the article about 212 reunion movement in the CNN news Indonesia consists of 5(21,74%) judgments. The judgments are dominantly categorized as negative judgment. The negative judgments in the article are addressed to the journalist in the mainstream media in Indonesia. The components of negative judgments are "kerap berbohong" (often lie), "memanipulasi" (manipulate), "tak lagi objektif" (no longer objective), "anteknya orang yang ingin hancurkan Republik Indonesia" (accomplices of people who want to destroy the Republic of Indonesia). The judgment "manipulates", "often lie", and "no longer objective" are categorized as social sanction, veracity: Negative. The negative judgments in the article show the anger of Prabowo to the journalist in Indonesia who report the wrong news in the media about 212 reunion movements.

b. Graduation

Graduation is the strength of evaluation (Su, 2016; Wang, 2017; Surbakti, Sinar & Setia, 2018; Zhang, 2018).

According to Read and Carroll (2010), graduation in attitude has a levels or degrees that are used by authors to convey positive or negative degrees of attitude. Meanwhile, graduation in engagement is used to scale authors' conviction in their propositions. Hence, graduation deals with upscaling and downscaling of the force and focus. The graduations in the CNN Indonesia text is described in the following chart (2):

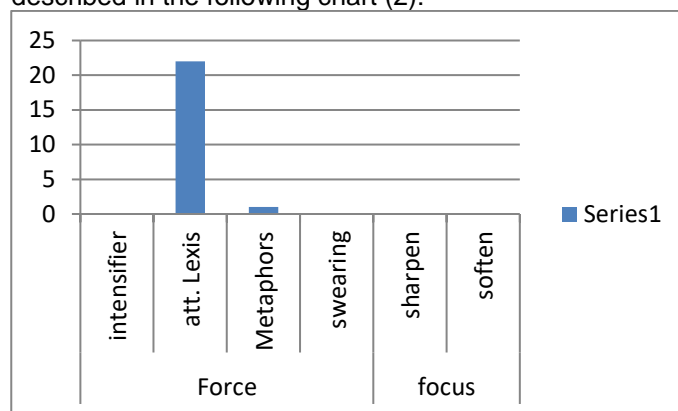


Chart 2: Graduation

The graduation system in the article about Prabowo's anger during the 212 reunion movement is dominantly force with 100%. All the level of the attitudes (positive or negative) in the article about Prabowo's anger in the CNN News Indonesia is high. The forces in the graduation system are in the form of attitudinal lexis (95,65%) and metaphor (4,35%). The example of attitudinal lexis in the article is "memanipulasi" (manipulate). The level of "manipulate" is higher than "lie". The graduation in the form of metaphor is in the phrase "ujar Prabowo berapi-api" (said Prabowo furiously). The metaphor shows high level of emotion, so it included in the high level.

c. Engagement

Wei, Wherrity & Zhang (2015); McCabe & Whittaker (2017) proposed that engagement is the resources of evaluation. Swain (2012) proposed that the coverage of engagement category is for intertextual and dialogistic positioning of authors and audiences. The Engagement systems in the article of CNN about Prabowo's anger are presented in the following chart (3):

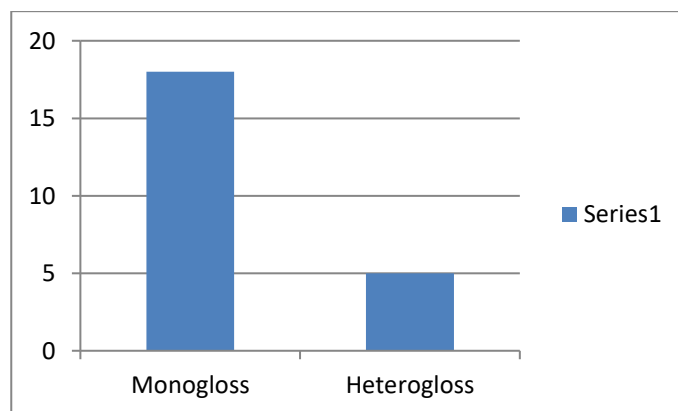


Chart 3: Engagement

The chart (3) shows that monogloss is the dominant resources of the appraisal system in the article about Prabowo's anger related to the 212-reunion movement. There are 18 (78,26%) monogloss and 5 (21,74%) heterogloss data. Monogloss data show that the attitude coming from the author of the article. Meanwhile, heterogloss data come from other people opinions. In this research, the heterogloss data come from Prabowo's opinion.

Language and politics are interrelated because politics is realized through language (Ahmad, *et al.* 2017). Political activities cannot be carried out without language. Politicians use language as a tool to achieve socio-political goals. In the political discourse, the candidate of president, governor, or mayor will be very careful in expressing their attitudes and judgments because it can influence point of view and others' behaviours as listeners (Lingam & Aripin, 2017). The attitude expressions not only occur in the presidential candidates, but also to journalist as well. In delivering news, journalists often relate their feelings and this might affect the suitability of news' acceptance. One of phenomenal and emotional news is about the 212-reunion movement in 2018 at National Monument and it will never be forgotten by all. Setara Institute considers the repetition of 212 movement in 2018 deliberately revived by a number of Islamic elites as a form of political movement using public space, as it was ahead of the 2019 presidential election (Wardani & Indrayani, 2018). The 212 elite is aimed to control the public space to increase political bargaining power with the hunters of power or with the current political group. The use of institutions and religious instruments by most of the mainstream Islamic figures can worsen religious harmony in Indonesia. Unlike the movement that was held two years earlier, the reaction of residents was considered to be different.

It has been two years and this movement began to lose support due to the increasing awareness among citizens that opt to stay away from politicizing religion to embrace political support or subjugate political opponents. In the repetition of 212 movements, the alumni fraternity (PA) claimed to have invited a number of parties including President Joko Widodo and the couple, Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno. Although the ex-movers of movement 212 had held Itjima Ulama which expressed support for Prabowo-Sandiaga, the PA 212 group claimed the reunion would not openly campaign for the number two presidential candidate. The Gerindra Political Party claimed that Prabowo Subianto did not prohibit Gerindra members from joining the 212 reunion and there were no specific instructions to attend the event. But, the winning team of Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno believe that the reunion 212 can make a significant electoral effect for the couple. Because it was very influential to the voters in the upcoming presidential election, Prabowo deeply regretted that the media did not reveal the number of participants in the action 212 (Bharata & Sulistyowati, 2018).

Prabowo as the president candidate has expressed his frustration to the mainstream media in Indonesia during his speech in the international Disability Day. In that moment, Prabowo hesitated the objectivity of the mainstream media in Indonesia in reporting the 212-reunion movement at National Monument (Monas), Jakarta, Indonesia. Prabowo has believed that the people who attend to the event are more than 11 millions of people. In contrast, most media in Indonesia didn't report the number of people that reached 11 millions of people. The media just reported about 30 thousand people who came to the 212-reunion movement. This case triggered Prabowo's emotion to the media because this event is the first time in the world in which 11 millions of people came to gather without being funded by any party or organization. Eventually, in this research, the anger and resentment of Prabowo to the media in Indonesia are assessed by using appraisal system in order to reveal the way he conveys the emotive languages to the media.

The result of analysis show that the pattern of appraisal system in the CNN Indonesia about Prabowo's anger is appreciation affect judgement. The findings show that the appreciation is the dominant aspect of attitude, whether in the form of positive or negative. The positive appreciations in the article are used to appreciate the event of 212 reunion movement. Negative appreciations are mostly used to evaluate the media and neutrality of the media. In this case, the evaluations from Prabowo are quoted in order to show the anger of Prabowo. The anger of Prabowo can also be seen from the use of affect in the article. All affect in the article use negative affect. The negative effects in the article show Prabowo's emotion and feeling to the Journalist. Moreover, the judgments in the article are also in the form of negative judgment. The negative judgments are addressed to the people character. In this case, the negative judgments are addressed to the journalist of the media in Indonesia. However, the author of the article in the CNN News Indonesia clearly depicted Prabowo's anger and resentment to the media related to the news about 212 reunion movements.

The graduations show the level of the attitude that used in the article. In this article, high level of graduation is occupied whether in the negative or positive attitude. The graduation also represents the level of Prabowo's anger and resentment. Moreover, the engagement that deals with the resources of attitude consists of monogloss and heterogloss. The article occupies some Prabowo's utterances to show his anger and resentment.

This research is in line with the researched carried out by Nahira, R., Sinar, S., & Suriyadi S in 2016 about attitude appraisal in the news of national newspaper in Indonesia. They analyzed the data using software *Simple Concordance Program* (SCP). The result of their analysis showed the pattern of each newspaper in using the attitude appraisal in its news. Compared to their research, this

research also found the pattern of the attitude in the CNN Indonesia news about Prabowo's anger. By knowing the pattern of the attitude in the CNN News, it can be said that CNN Indonesia is professional reporting the news. The CNN Indonesia used some evidences from the source of the news; in this case Prabowo's statements that shows his anger about the news in the several media that do not objective.

This research is also in line with research conducted by Pusparini, A., Djatmika & Santosa (2017). Their research analyzed the attitude in the several news online media about Duo Bali Nine execution. They used four media online; like The Sydney Morning Herald, The Guardian Australia, The Jakarta Globe and The Jakarta Post. They found that each online media has its own pattern of attitude. The findings show that the attitudes can be in the form of positive and negative. In contrast, this research dominantly used negative attitudes to show how Angry Prabowo is in the article. The dominant use of heterogloss in each article in each online media is aimed to make as if journalist in the neutral position. In line with this research, the journalist positioned himself as if in the neutral position by quoting some Prabowo's statements.

Another study about appraisal has been conducted by Gunawan, Thahara and Risdianto (2019). Their research focused on the attitude appraisal in Tirto online media about the 212 reunion movements. The finding shows that Tirto online news has its own pattern of attitude appraisal. The findings of the research shows the pattern of attitude appreciation judgement affect. The finding of their research is different from this research in which their research focused on the 212 reunion movement and this research focused on the Prabowo's anger. It is proved by the dominant negative attitude systems in this research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that CNN Indonesia give clear explanation in their news about Prabowo's anger and resentment to the media related to the 212-reunion movement. CNN Indonesia. Prabowo's anger and resentment can be seen from the domination used of negative appreciation, negative affect, and negative judgment in the article. Besides, the graduations in the high level of negative also show Prabowo's anger and resentment. To strengthen of their opinion, CNN News Indonesia quote some Prabowo's utterances in the article, so the news is valid. However, this research has many limitations that can be used as a gap of research by future researchers. One of limitation of this research is the use of single text news as the object of the research. The future researcher can examine appraisal system in other viral news published by many media.

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